

I will be at Kelly's Barn, Brandon, regularly during the Summer, and will always have a large lot of Mares on hand.

To those desirous of getting into Horse Raising on a cheap scale, I can offer inducements that will astonish you.

In a word, I can sell you a whole Band of Mares for the price of an ordinary Canadian team.

THOS. HARKNESS.

Permanent Address—Campbell & Harkness,
Calgary, N.W.T., or Brandon, Man.

MOOSE HUNTING.

ONE MAN DOES THE WORK WHILE
THE OTHER SEES THE FUN.Pleasures of Hunting by Jack Light.
How the Moose, Feeding by Night,
Becomes the Prey of the Hunter.
After the Shot.

The moose seeks his food where the yellow water lily is found. It is not, however, the leaves nor the blossoms which are sought, but the roots. These extend in a perfect network through the mud in which they grow, attaining a thickness exceeding a man's arm and an indefinite length. There is no disputing about tastes, and consequently we will not criticize the moose for being so fond of this vegetable. But to the human palate it is dry, insipid and pucky. To obtain this he will wade out into the water and submerge his head beneath the surface until even his ears are submerged. Then having wrenched a chunk of greater or less length from its bed, he withdraws his head, and dripping water from each of the numerous angles which characterize his ugly physiognomy, he stands the picture of pure animal enjoyment, chewing away at one end of the root, while the other sticks out of his mouth like a cigar. To catch him in the middle of this performance is the constant burden of the hunter's prayers.

Should the night promise to be still, warm and dark, the hunter scours the reflector of his jack until it shines like silver, and breathes upon and wipes its glass lens until it is speckless. The lamp within should emit a powerful light, but the casing must be so constructed that not the faintest glimmer can escape until its aid is required, and a hinged cover, which caps the glass, is dropped.

In this, as in most other forms of moose hunting, two form the company—one to do the work while the other takes in the fun—and, as in many other things in this life, ultimate success depends more on the skill of the former than on that of the latter.

After the jack has been lit some twenty minutes, so that the maximum of light possible without smoke is assured, the pair betake themselves to the canoe. Blankets are spread on the bottom of the boat to deaden any motion of the feet. He who is to shoot seats himself in the bow, while his companion first wraps him in blankets and then arranges the jack. This is best suspended from a frame behind the rifleman; but it should be so connected with his head that the beam of light will follow its every motion when the jack is open. With the glass uncovered, the rifle is thrown to the shoulder, and the connection of the jack with the headgear is so adjusted that when the most convenient aim is taken it will be directly in the center of illumination. Thus both sights of the rifle are perfectly visible, and the difficulty is no longer to shoot with accuracy, but only to obtain a sufficiently distinct view of the object to be hit.

When this is complete the other takes his place in the stern, folds his blanket over his lap, and, grasping his paddle, gazes from the bank. The jack is then closed, and complete darkness and silence follow.

As, poleless as the shadow of a cloud, the canoe steals along, and hour after hour its occupants, relying solely on the sense of hearing, strain every nerve to detect an indication of the near neighborhood of the game they seek.

At last comes a slow and measured sound—slosh, slosh, slosh—and then all is still again. The heart of the hunter thrills within him to the size of a lemon, and dies into his throat, where it keeps up such a thumping that it seems impossible that the noise should escape the quick ear of the game. With the utmost caution the rifle is brought to the full cock, and the left hand freed, ready to open the jack at the preconcerted signal, which it is the duty of the paddler to give.

Every ache and pain is at once forgotten in the all absorbing question, Will he remain in the water or take to the bank, and, burying himself in the woods, escape? For he is still far beyond the range of the jack, and not till it will surely show him up must it be opened. If the motion of the canoe was slow before, it seems doubly so now, and minute after minute, each apparently an hour, drags on, and still the noise, repeated at intervals, seems no nearer.

At length, after a seemingly endless delay, comes the signal to open the jack, and the light streams forth. There he stands, mid leg deep in the water, dim, shadowy and monstrous, his eyes glaring green in the light, with the malevolence of a demon. He will stay but for a second, and only to decide which way to retreat. Raise the rifle slowly, but lose no time. Draw as careful a bead as though shooting at a two-inch bull's eye, and give it to him right through—not behind—the middle of the fore shoulder. For a second the smoke obscures the result. Is he down or up? In either case, dose him again if you can; but if you cannot, close the jack at once. Now is no time to ask your companion: Do you think I hit him? If you were silent before, be doubly so now, and listen. Does he burst into and tear through the woods as though he had come into the kindling wood business and was laying in a winter's stock, and do you hear him crashing and smashing until the sound dies away on the distant mountain side? It was a clear miss, or at best a graze. But no; the uproar dies away and a silence you can almost feel ensues. What sound is that from the neighboring woods? There he is! You can hear him breathe and wheeze at every inspiration. It is well. The shot was a little too far back, but it was pretty well placed all the same. Now withdraw with the stillness of death itself, and not until at least half a mile intervenes whisper to your companion: "Well, I guess that's our meat; what do you think?"

For if from any act of yours he discovers what has hurt him, particularly if you attempt to land, he will either attack at once, in which case you will be in desperate peril, or he will travel till he drops, perhaps miles and miles away, and the foxes and other marauders of the forest alone will profit by his death. Whereas if you leave him to attribute his distress to a stroke of lightning or a fit of indigestion, or to any cause other than the agency of man, you

will find him in the morning, if not lying dead, where you last heard him, at all events so enfeebled that you may still hunt him with the certainty of success.—Henry P. Wells in Harper's Magazine.

Photographs of Surgical Operations.
Dr. Gerster, brother of the celebrated prima donna, is making a collection of instantaneous photographs of difficult surgical operations for the benefit of students. Each photograph is taken under his personal direction, and is intended to show them precisely the best method of placing the patient, arranging the auxiliaries, and holding the instruments.

Watering Horses.

All horses are liable to drink more after eating than is required to replenish the waste, and besides, explains The American Cultivator, it has been ascertained that when water is drunk by horses a large share of it passes directly through the stomach and on into the large intestines, where no digestion takes place and that, if a horse is allowed to drink directly after eating, a portion of the food is carried along with it, which of course can then do no good, but is liable to do some injury. Therefore we say, always water horses before feeding and you will find they will do better, drive better, sweat less, etc., and will drink all that nature demands as soon as they become accustomed to this habit.

Coloring Butter.

Much of the gilt edged, high priced butter from leading creameries is colored in the churn. Various kinds of butter coloring are used. These are, for the most part, prepared from annatto, a vegetable substance that is quite harmless, and, while imparting a golden hue to the butter, does not in the least affect its flavor. There remains, of course, with many a preference for butter that owes its rich color to the food partaken of by the cow. But cows refuse at some seasons of the year, even with the most judicious addition of carrots, corn meal, etc., to their rations, to produce the uniformly high color demanded by the trade.

Look Out for Codling Moths.

The codling moth or apple worm may be prevented at a nominal expense, and much fruit saved, by spraying the trees with Paris green. Apply the poison at the rate of about one ounce to every three gallons of water. Spray the trees twice, early in the spring as soon as the fruit has set and again before the growing apple turns downward on the stem.

Agricultural News.

There is a steady decline of French vineyards owing to the increase of phylloxera.

It is claimed that Orchard Hill, Ga., has the largest peach orchard in the world. It comprises 700 acres and contains 84,000 trees.

Many of the Texas peach growers admit serious injury to the peach crops by late frosts.

The New York dairy and cattle show, May 10-14, offers \$10,000 in premiums for Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys, \$250 herd prize each breed and liberal class prizes.

The banana crop promises to be a flourishing California industry.

Reports from the winter wheat growing states are still generally favorable.

The California raisin industry is only about ten years old, yet it has already progressed so far that the Spanish packers are seriously alarmed.

The cost of refrigerated beef received in England from this country is the carcass for a year and a half to two cents per pound less than beef from the United States slaughtered in Great Britain.

Indications point to much damage done to the fruit and vegetable crops in the south by the late frosts.

According to statistics recently published by the superintendent of agriculture at Washington, in New York state three-tenths of the farms are mortgaged and one in twenty of the farm proprietors are hopelessly in debt. Mortgages run to neighboring farmers and merchants and to insurance agents and trust companies.

The Mind Reading Bishop Family.

The wonderful performances of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, have recalled attention to the fact that Rev. James M. Bishop, of Green township, has a well established reputation for his ability to locate hidden streams of water, and in his early life was many times called upon to tell his less highly endowed neighbors where wells should be dug. It is said that he never failed to give the proper location and to tell how many feet of earth and how many of stone it would be necessary to dig through. Rev. James M. Bishop is of the same family as the great mind reader, all the Bishops on this continent being descended from one branch of the family. The Bishop family was originally from the German states of Europe. Then a portion of the family emigrated to France, where they received the name of L'Eveque. Going thence to England it was changed to Levick. The branch which settled in the United States retained the name Bishop.—Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

Municipal Police of Paris.

The cost of the municipal police of Paris, exclusive of the commissaires and the sedentary service, is over \$1,500,000 a year; the material expenses figuring up for about \$2,500,000, and salaries \$2,128,000. The chief inspectors are paid \$1,200 a year, the captains about \$500, the brigadiers \$300 a year and the 6,800 ordinary policemen receive an average of \$325, or 1,310 francs a year.

Wax in the Keyhole.

One afternoon recently a Boston man found his keyhole stopped with wax when he went home in the afternoon. The police were asked to try to catch the parties who had taken the impression of the lock. The officers secreted themselves in the house and prepared for a night's watch for the thieves, who were expected to descend upon the place. But early in the evening it was explained that the governess, who has a sweet tooth, is in the habit of carrying caramels in the same pocket with her door key, and some of the sweetmeats stuck to the key. She used it during the day, and the waxy appearing substance became scraped from the key and remained in the lock.

DANGEROUS PLACES IN PARIS.

The Cellars Where Thieves and Murderers Resort.

So we made up a party of three, and between 1 and 2 in the morning we arrived at the Central markets. We left them to their dreams, and descended by a narrow staircase into a series of vaults, the whitewashed ceilings of which were covered with arabesques and names written in black with the smoke of a candle. In one part of these vaults a group of men were drinking and singing parodies of church hymns. This did not come up to our expectations, so we went to "La Jeune France," a famous cellar, where a man had been assassinated only a few nights before. We passed through a gate, down one flight of narrow stairs, then stooping low, we passed under a narrow archway reserved in the foundations of the house, then down another flight of stairs, then through another archway, along a tortuous passage, and so to a tunnel about seven feet high, five feet broad, and twenty feet long. The vault of the roof was covered with green trelliswork; there were benches and rush stools to sit upon; wooden tables bearing the marks of strife; and, to light us, two gas jets. We were here at the very end of the mouse trap, and we now understood why the police never enter these "caveaux"—there is no possibility of a fair fight.

When we entered the "caveau" there was nobody there, but after we had ordered some wine two musicians came in. The one was a miserably pale fellow, half starved and half blind, with a thin blonde mustache. He sang and accompanied himself by striking a few chords on a guitar. The other was a short, bony man, with a black beard, drunken blue eyes, round shoulders and an appearance of humility, as if he were constantly afraid of receiving kicks. He sang in turn, strumming on a single bass chord! The tip given by some watcher soon brought four other visitors—a burly ruffian, who wore a huge red fez rising eighteen inches above his crown; a young man wearing a thin cotton blouse and two others dressed in cast off clothes of fashionable cut, but without a vestige of linen. The humble musician sang, above all things, an air from "Mignon," keeping his eyes fixed on the ground as he sang and pointing to his heart with an awkward gesture whenever the word "heart" occurred in the romance. Suddenly, one after another, half a dozen athletic, square shouldered men, varying in age from 17 to 25, crept through the narrow archway, passed rapidly in without even glancing at our table and massed themselves at the end of the vault, jolling on the benches, smoking cigarettes and drinking at our expense, for we thought it only polite to offer these gentlemen a glass of wine, the more so as the musicians were playing for our amusement.

After "Mignon" the ruffian with the red fez asked for the guitar, took a tuning fork out of his pocket, snapped it with his teeth, and tuned the instrument properly. Then the ruffian in the cotton blouse rose and with fine voice, perfect sentiment, and correct gesture, sang other airs from "Mignon" and also from "Carmen." All the ruffians listened in perfect silence to the singer, who was a real artist, and two women who had joined the band melted into tears at the end of the first of his exclamations: "Ah, maitre! When I hear 'Mignon' I can't help it, I cry like a child." The scene appeared to be by no means rather than brigandish and terrible. However, it appeared after all that we might have been in better company, for at a sign from the waiter I slipped out of the vault. "You had better give the word to your friends to come up stairs. The band is almost at a complete, and it is the very band that assassinated a man here last week. If their chief happens to come in you had better get in trouble." We did not wait to be warned twice, but wished the gentlemen good evening, and ascended the staircase without undue precipitation, and yet with a kind of internal sensation of rapidity.—Paris Cor. New York Sun.

Tree Planting and the Blizzards.

I have been much interested in watching the effect of tree planting upon the blizzards. The blizzard drives along the surface of the ground, and it has for ages upon ages found no tree to halt or veer it. The settlers on the plains planted trees, however, and these trees now stand as obstacles to the full sweep of the ice laden wind. A few days ago, as a blizzard swept over the country, I passed through a loosely planted grove of trees, cottonwoods, silver maples, green ashes, etc., and noted with pleasure that among the trees the violence of the wind was greatly reduced, and the flakes of snow dropped lazily to the ground, where they rested as contentedly as if they had fallen upon the tree covered hills of New England.

As soon as I passed out of the grove I had to face again the furious flakes, driving horizontally in their mad career over the earth. As often as I passed through a little grove of trees I found that I left the blizzard; but as soon as I emerged from the sheltering trees the blast struck me again in all its fury. This bit of experience is duplicated thousands of times every day upon the plains. The tree planter has routed the blizzard wherever he has set his little army of trees.—Professor Charles E. Bessey in American Agriculturist.

Evolution of Writing Paper.

Paper has changed in form considerably during this century. Fifty years ago paper in shape like our foolscap was generally used for correspondence. It was folded, according to the skill of the writer and sealed with sealing wax. Then came the letter size; then commercial note. In America sealing wax has gone out of date. Not so in Europe. Nothing ever goes out of date in Europe, if the efforts of artisans or others interested in its sale can accomplish that result. So called seals are seen in rings and attached to the watch chains of American gentlemen, but they simply suggest a disused function, like the rudimentary fins of some kinds of fish. In Europe wax with seals in all sorts of ingenious forms, intended for use, are for sale everywhere in such numbers that it is evident their manufacture gives employment to many thousands persons.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Photo Artist (to gourmand)—So, there, now keep quite still and think of your favorite dish.—Beiblatt.

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&c., &c.

The Public have been surfeited with talk as to the price at which goods can be bought in Brandon. We shall therefore do no "blowing," but beg respectfully to invite all intending purchasers, before spending money elsewhere, to call at the OLD STAND, Cor. 10th St. and Pacific Ave., and satisfy themselves that no other House can compete with us in Brandon or out of Brandon.

S. H. BOWER,

Agent

COMMUNICATIONS

Brandon, June, 29th 1887.

To the Editor of The Mail.

Dear Sir,—I desire to thank you for so kindly inserting my letter in your issue of the 23rd instant, and I only hope it was read by the majority of your subscribers. I desire to add a little more to what was said in that letter, and if not in time for this week's issue perhaps you will insert it in your next. During the past week I have talked with a good many farmers from the different districts about here on the railway question, and I find there is hardly a man who has anything to say in its favor. Most people in this district have not thought much of the matter yet and have hardly formed an opinion upon it, but all of those who have come to a conclusion condemn it unhesitatingly. In my last letter I merely mentioned the question of rates, and in this I am going to say something about them.

So far as we in Manitoba are concerned the whole matter practically resolves itself into a question of freight rates pure and simple, and to form a practical opinion upon the question we must ever keep these freight rates first and foremost in mind. If the C.P.R. Co. will carry our grain and goods at a reasonable rate we don't need to trouble ourselves at all about competing roads for if we do we are most likely to induce the C.P.R. to retaliate upon us whenever they get the opportunity. Those places which have not the benefit of being a competing point will be the first to suffer by advanced local rates to the nearest competing point and this advanced rate will kill any benefit to be derived when the shipper gets his goods to the competing point. In that case the shipper practically derives no benefit. This will be exactly the case when this new railroad is built to the boundary (if it is opened), Winnipeg becomes a competing point and all the rest of the province is left to the mercy and vengeance of the C.P.R. and the Northwestern, yet every man in the province outside of Winnipeg has to pay his share to build this and immediately we shall suffer by it. I assert Mr. Editor that this proposed southern road will not give Manitoba the competition which it is alleged it will. It will not reduce the freight rates as alleged by the Winnipeg people, but will have the opposite tendency. If we refer to the United States for examples we will find it has been the experience of that nation that competition does not reduce the freight rates except at the terminal or competing points and then only upon through traffic or long hauling business. Winnipeg will be enabled to get cheaper rates perhaps to Montreal and the large eastern points, while the other shipping places in the province will have to pay the same or a higher rate than now and also have to pay their share of building the road. The whole province will thus be forced to pay for a road which only benefits Winnipeg. But we are told it is promised by the Northwestern Ry. Co. that once the connection is made with the boundary from Winnipeg, that they, the Northwestern, will build from the Portage to Winnipeg and from Rapid City to Brandon, thus making the Portage and Brandon competing points. But I assert Mr. Editor, and I have pretty good authority for saying so, that no such promise has ever been made by any one who had authority to make it. A certain Mr. Duncan McArthur of Winnipeg may have thrown out a hint to that effect which Winnipeg gulls have swallowed and thought they had a promise. No guarantee has been given by the Northwestern to build these two pieces of road if the offer is built by the government, and none will be given. At a railway meeting in Brandon we were told by a local legislator that such a promise had been given, and it was offered as an inducement to Brandon to apply for a charter for a line to Rapid City. But that local legislator was pretty soft Mr. Editor and being unused to the society of Winnipeg news he probably hardly understood what they told him in his confusion. If any railway at present is built from Brandon to Rapid City it will have to be built by ourselves or the government. There is no prospect of it however for years and yet in the meantime we are to be allowed to men's capital and pay our share of building the road to the boundary whether we desire any benefit from it or not, and be left to the mercy of the C.P.R. the same as before. The same thing applies to the whole province west and south of Winnipeg. The result of this railway legislation will be that railway enterprise in Manitoba will be checked probably stopped entirely, and with it the development of the province. Why could not our local government say to the C.P.R. go on and construct branch roads, and we will guarantee you interest on your stock for a certain time, and the same with the Northwestern. Would not the C.P.R. then have extended their Glenboro line, their southwestern line and commenced their long promised line from Brandon southwesterly. The Northwestern people also would have certainly extended their branch lines on similar terms, and the cost to the province have been trifling in comparison with the development of the country secured. Farmers who have been waiting for five or six long years would at last have seen some chance of their hopes being realized. But no, that would not do, Winnipeg would be left out by such a scheme, and instead they go to work and spend probably \$1,000,000 of provincial funds in criminal waste. I trust this matter will yet be well ventilated in the country districts, and that it may be brought home to the government and the people of Winnipeg that the whole province is anything but a unit on this railway question.

Yours truly,
MANITOBA.

PROVISIONS FOR TRAINING TEACHERS.

Following up the action of the legislature at its last session, making provision for additional aid to be given to schools engaged in preparing candidates for teachers' certificates for their examinations, the board of education has decided that such schools as may be selected for training third class teachers only, shall receive \$200 a year each over and above their usual grants; and those selected for doing the additional work of preparing first class and second-class teachers are to receive \$300 a year each in addition to their \$200. The schools to be aided have not yet been selected; but it is thought they may be eight or ten in number in addition to the schools in Winnipeg and Brandon, and it is intended to have them fully in operation under the new regulations during the next half of the school year. Before the different schools can share in the assistance provided, it will be necessary to comply with certain conditions with regard to

accommodation and the standing of teachers employed. It is intended that the principal of a collegiate department shall be a university graduate; and that teachers in charge of schools for the preparation of third-class candidates must hold a first class professional certificate.

DISALLOWED.

OTTAWA, July 3.—The fate of the projected provincial railway from Winnipeg to the boundary has been settled so far as the Federal Government is concerned. The cabinet, it is understood, has passed an order-in-council disallowing the act passed by the Manitoba Government. A copy of the legislation adopted by the provincial authorities reached here some time ago. The action above referred to was undertaken upon the recommendation contained in the memorandum prepared by the Minister of Justice. This is the course always adopted in all matters coming before the cabinet. From all that can be learned there was little hesitation in arriving at the above mentioned decision. The order in council was passed Dominion day. It only lacks the signature of the Governor-General before becoming law. The feeling in high official circles is that the railway scheme will fall through. I have it officially there is no truth in the statement cable to the Globe to the effect that the Federal Government took steps towards preventing the negotiation of the loan in the London market.

NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Northwest Indian commission which since last August has been visiting the various tribes of the Northwest with a view of securing their settlement on lands in severalty and the reduction of the reservations has returned. They visited 31 bands in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho and Washington and travelled over 70,000 miles by rail, 400 in wagons, 400 in canoes and 1500 on sleighs. They reached agreements with 27 bands and obtained cessions of more than 25,000,000 acres of land valuable for timber, metals and agricultural uses. The commission was not able to induce the Bois Fort Chippewas to remove from Nett Lake, Wis., to either the White Earth reservation in Minnesota or any of the Wisconsin agencies. The Indians claimed that former treaty stipulations had not been kept; that the whites were making big money out of their lands which were rich in ore and that they were all well clothed and fed now and didn't wish to move at all. No better success was reached with the 300 Chippewas at Grand Marais.

GLEN SLOURIS.

Dominion day was celebrated here by a picnic. At an early hour in the day the people of this place and vicinity, assembled in Lamaran's grove, a very choice and picturesque spot for the occasion. As it is well supplied with beautiful oak trees and smooth ground near the east bank of the Little Souris which winds its way like a silver thread through the place. The good things brought there by each family were taken charge of by the ladies, and placed on the table erected for the occasion in the shade of some trees whose branches shaded the entire spot where the table stood. All sat down and partook of a hearty luncheon, after which every one old and young, went in for amusement in playing baseball, croquet, swinging and other amusements until late in the afternoon, when all sat down to tea. All seemed well pleased with the day's performance and some said it was the most enjoyable and pleasant day they had experienced in Manitoba.

SWIFT CURRENT.

The division of the Northwest Mounted Police commanded by Major Steele, left here on Sunday last for Golden City, British Columbia, where it is understood their services are urgently required.

It is rumored a permanent freight depot for the accommodation of some 25 men will immediately be established here. Taking into account the expected motion of the grain and the very large interests involved, this will be a step in the right direction. It may interest some of your readers to know that some 4,000,000 pounds of freight have been forwarded by freighters from this point to Battleford alone, during the last twelve months, besides six or eight hundred pounds of mail weekly including about 6,000 registered parcels and letters. This necessarily affords employment for a large number of Half-breed and Indians, and yet, for the maintenance of order, and the protection of life and property, the absurdly small number of two mounted police are stationed here permanently.

After a careful survey of the crop in this neighborhood, your correspondent is able to report everything favorable and promising for an abundant harvest, with the exception of an over supply of gophers, and they are causing considerable damage to the C.P.R. farm.

Information has been received here that the sloop Seabird, which left Port Townsend for Alaska, May, 1886, never reached port, but the crew were murdered by Indians in Knight's inlet. The crew consisted of Capt. Wells, Henry Moore, pilot, Henry Bolt and a German name unknown. Moore has a family in Victoria. The Bolt family live in Seattle. Tom, and an Indian whose brother was hanged in Nanaimo last year, are supposed to have committed the deed in revenge.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—It is now estimated that the loss resulting from the destruction of the city of Marshfield will not be less than \$3,000,000, and may be near \$5,000,000. The heaviest loser is the Upham Manufacturing Company, whose loss is approximated at \$800,000; Sanger, Rockwell & Co., of Milwaukee, \$400,000, representing a whole season's cut of lumber; the Tremont Hotel Co., 2,800; Wagner & Upham, general store and clocks, \$50,000; Marshfield Band, \$10,000. There are about 1,000 losers, the amounts averaging from \$500 to \$10,000. Twelve solid blocks of stores were destroyed. A dispatch to-night says the fire burned until an early hour this morning and that but one house remained unscathed. Half the population is still there, but is suffering for want of clothing. Supplies were sent from neighboring towns that answered the purpose temporarily, but Mayor Upham telegraphs that more provisions must be sent at once, as the people will suffer. The remaining inhabitants are in a panic, and in the words of tonight,

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STORE

One Door West of the Post Office,

BRANDON,

At 29 per Cent. less than the Prices of other Houses.

WALL PAPERS

From 10 Cents to \$2 per Roll. 100 Patterns to choose from.

MUSICAL GOODS,

Violins, Accordions, Guitars, Concertinas, Harmoniums, &c., &c.

Big Bargains to Close Out the Lines.

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In Albums, Fans, Purses, Satchels, and 100 other Lines, to suit all tastes.

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School Supplies, Church and Miscellaneous Books, very cheap.

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The Largest Stock of Lovell's Library, Seaside, Rose Libraries, &c., &c., in the Country, at Ontario Prices.

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Vocal and Instrumental—to suit all tastes.

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Croquet, Base Ball, Lacrosse, &c., for all.

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Waggons, Balls, and 100 other Fancies, at Sacrifice Prices.

We want the Money, and will give the Goods AT BOTTOM PRICES.

C. CLIFFE.

Do not forget the Place and Date.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

JULY 28th & 29th.

Patients taken at one-fourth to half-price for a few Weeks.



TO THE
PUBLIC

AT
BRANDON.

ON JULY 4th,

Prof. Orville

AND HIS STAFF

Occupy their Rooms at

Nos. 453, 455 & 457, Main St.

WINNIPEG.

No expense has been spared to make them pleasant and comfortable. They are richly painted and elegantly furnished, and supplied with Baths and other Mechanical Methods of Treatment. From that date Patients will be received there.

PROFESSOR ORVILLE and his staff are not Travelling Doctors. They locate themselves permanently in large cities, and devote their time to specialties and Modes of Treatment entirely beyond the reach of the ordinary practitioner. The Professor made a tour of this Province to make himself acquainted with its resources, possibilities and its people, and had no intention of repeating his visit to any point; but having met with so much opposition from your medical men, who, misled worse than the dog in the manger, endeavored to deprive suffering humanity of services which they feel utterly incompetent to render themselves, both from lack of facilities and experience, he has concluded to send one or two of his Doctors to Brandon, every four weeks, accordingly they can be consulted.

FREE OF CHARGE.

AT THE
GRAND VIEW HOTEL

On FRIDAY, JULY 28th.

From 3 p.m. till 9 p.m.

And SATURDAY, JULY, 29th

From 9 a.m. till 9 p.m.

PROF. ORVILLE and his staff are the

dreds of Patients, suffering from every sort and stage of disease, and they benefit every one who takes they undertake to treat. No one of your medical men, no matter how well in practice, can claim a title of the treatment and success that Prof. Orville and his staff have.

Do not be humbugged any longer with evasions and experimental treatment, and see us.

CONSULTATION FREE

and if there is any chance of your recovery we will tell you so in a straightforward manner.

Do not forget the Place and Date.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

JULY 28th & 29th.

Patients taken at one-fourth to half-price for a few Weeks.

DEATH OF "TULE DAD."

A Remarkable Character Well Known to Old Californians.

Old "Tule Dad," a remarkable old mountain man, who early made a name among the hunters and Indian fighters of the Sierras, crossed over to the golden shore about ten days ago at Jew valley, Modoc county, Cal. He had reached the great age of 103 years, and died at last with mind unimpaired and vigorous as when he had but just passed his half century mark. "Tule Dad" was born somewhere in Missouri at the time St. Louis was the headquarters of several big fur trading companies. It was by enlisting as a hunter with one of these that he found his way through the Rockies and eventually across the Sierras to California.

"Tule Dad" is remembered by a number of old Californians who are now in the Comstock. They looked upon him as being a wonderful old man in the "days of '49," when gold was first discovered. He was a man who preferred hunting and Indian fighting to gold digging.

A story is told of him which will bear repeating. In the early days some men who were camped on the banks of the Sacramento river, above Marysville, on the Fourth of July, concluded to celebrate the day. They began firing guns and pistols, and for an hour or two kept up a lively fusillade. Presently their attention was attracted to half a dozen black objects bobbing up and down on the waters of the river. As these objects drew nearer they were seen to be men swimming across the stream, with their clothing and guns on their heads. As soon as the swimmers got within hearing distance of the party on the shore, the leader of them sang out: "What's the war?"

That was old Tule Dad. He was then 65 years of age, and was able to outswim even the youngest of his companions, especially when he thought there was a chance for a bout with the reds. Such fights he looked upon as regular, legitimate "war."

He and a party of Missouri friends had, it seems, been duck hunting on the opposite shore among the tules, and, hearing the firing, imagined that an Indian fight was going on. They therefore swam the river in order to take a hand in the fun.

The man's right name was Samuel K. Matney. He never married, and the reason he gave for it was that he could not "split an armful of oven wood in half a minute." He said that the women always sang out that they "wanted an armful of wood in just half a minute." Half a minute, he said, was too short a time for him. The old man was conscious to the last, and was aware that his end was approaching. A few hours before his death he talked with those about him; he told that his race was nearly ended, but said that he was ready to go, and remarked: "I haven't been a very bad man. I never did anything worse than kill Indians, and I don't believe that will be held against me. I had to do it." The fact is that the old fellow had really no compunction in regard to shooting Indians. He got over that when a trapper, and finally thought that in wiping the heathen off the face of the earth he was doing God a service.—Red Bluff (Cal.) Cause.

The Hotel Type Writer Girl.

This type writing business in hotel rotundas is not what it is cracked up to be by any means, that is, if the operator is a young and good looking girl. I don't suppose that homely old maids find it such a bad occupation, though, but young ladies, that is if they are pretty, are annoyed to death. She is starved at, grunted at, and talked to so much that after she has been in the business a few weeks she comes to the conclusion that the life of a domestic in a private family is much more preferable than writing love letters for bald heads and duds. The worst crowd she has to deal with are those dashing young drummers, who are always on the make and think that everybody else is. They will come to you and open a conversation on the pretense of wanting to write a letter to their firm. Then they will sit down and dictate a lot of nonsense, which we are compelled to write so long as they pay us for our time. We have to treat them civilly, although we know that they really do not require our services, as they will make a complaint. No, the life of a type writer girl is not as pleasant as it might be, but I suppose that there are other occupations that are equally as disagreeable.—Globe-Democrat.

International Cremation Congress.

It is intended to hold an international congress on cremation in September of the present year. The place selected for this gathering of the savants of various countries who are interested in cremation and cemetery hygiene is Milan. French will be the official language of the congress, but the speakers may, if they like, make use of any other language. Reports will be submitted as to progress made in the practice of cremation in different countries, and the formation of an international league will be proposed. An exhibition of models of crematories, urns and other objects connected with the campaign now being conducted against the present methods of disposing of the dead will be open during the congress.—Chicago Herald.

A Lady Artist's Life.

Bertha von Hillern, who has been gaining a good deal of success as an artist since she quietly gave up pedestrianship a few years ago, is a devoted Catholic. In the wilds of West Virginia, where she spends her summers, she will walk ten miles and back under the burning sun whenever the possibility occurs of attending mass. During her brief winter sojourns in Boston she rises before day, walks a long distance to the cathedral, attends the first mass, and walks back to her hotel in time for an early breakfast.

Over a Precipice.

Near Mabel, Cal., one day, an Indian woman was killed by falling over a precipice 100 feet high. It seems she was going over one of those wild and narrow mountain trails leading along the edge of the precipice, when her dog came suddenly behind her, and in trying to pass crowded the woman over the bank. She was found at the bottom of the canyon crushed to a pulp.—Chicago Times.

Chinese Tricks of Trade.

Inhabitants of northern Idaho are complaining of the tricks in trade of the Chinese. It is said that they mix gold dust worth \$8 an ounce with that worth \$10, and dispose of it at the maximum figure. Besides this, they fail to burn their fine dust sufficiently, thereby retaining much quicksilver, and also file up silver dollars and mix the filings with the gold.

\$7,000

BANKRUPT STOCK

RECEIVED THIS WEEK

AT

SOMERVILLE & CO'S,

CONSISTING ENTIRELY OF

DRY GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

50 Pieces of Beautiful New Dress Goods, which will be sold from 8 to 20c.

100 Pieces of English Print, warranted fast colors, 12 yards for \$1.

25 Pieces of New Gingham, 9 to 12½c.

10 Pieces of Fancy Muslins, 40 Pieces each White and Grey Cottons.

5 Doz. Ladies' Belts, 15 to 25c

24 Pieces Oriental Lace and Flouncings.

50 doz. Ladies Cotton and Cashmere Hose

3 doz. Plain and Fancy Parasols.

25 doz Cotton, Lisle Thread, Cashmere and Silk Gloves.

Piles of Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Collars, Ladies' Fine Summer Underwear. And Lots of Goods generally kept in a First Class City House, too numerous to mention.

This, with our present Large Stock, gives you the Largest and Finest Selected Stock of Dry Goods in Brandon, and as this Purchase of \$7,000 has been made at a Quiet Season of the Year, the Goods will be offered at prices that will

SAVE YOU 35 PER CENT.

on every Dollar's Worth of Dry Goods you may require.

Don't Spend a Dollar until you have seen this New Bankrupt Stock as there are some "Genuine Plums" in it.

BANKRUPT GOODS AT BANKRUPT PRICES.

Money Saved is Money Made, and we guarantee to Save You 35 per Cent. on Everything you Buy.

SOMERVILLE & CO.

Sign of the RED FLAG,

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Farmers Remember,—We take Butter and Eggs same as Spot Cash.

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Neshing, Ont., says he has not only found B.B.B. a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. is the great system regulator.

2900 worth of CHOICE MUSIC FOR 100

Sent in \$1.00 and we will mail you **NORTH'S PIANO MUSICAL JOURNAL**. One of Sheet Music selected from our catalogue as a premium, and published in the JOURNAL, during the year, music which would cost in sheet form \$20.00, possibly more, than every subscriber receives \$22.00 worth of music for \$1.00. The JOURNAL is published monthly and contains instructive articles for the guidance of teachers and pupils; entertaining from all over the world, and popular; interesting musical stories, an extensive record of musical events. **New Music** in each issue, making it the most valuable publication of the kind in existence. Do not fail to subscribe at once.

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F. A. NORTH & CO., 1208 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for the Musical Line Sheet Music Books. All the Foreign and American Editions of Piano and Organ, by the best known makers, sold on liberal terms. Catalogues sent on application. Mention this paper.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 18th July, 1897, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Miami and Morden, from the 1st August next. Computed distance 19 miles.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Nelson.

The mails to leave Miami on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Morden at 12 noon, in time to connect with the mail going east. Leave Morden same days at 3 p.m., for after arrival of mail train from Winnipeg. Arrive at Miami at 7:30 p.m., within four and a half hours.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Office at Miami, Morden and Nelson, and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, June 2, 1897.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 18th July, 1897, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between La Broquerie and Winnipeg, from the 1st August next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Orono, Clear Springs, St. Anne, Lacette and Prairie Grove, computed distance 47 miles.

The mails to leave La Broquerie on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m., arrive at Winnipeg at 4:30 p.m. in time for despatch of mail by train for Port Arthur. Leave Winnipeg on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8:45 a.m., or after arrival of the mail from Port Arthur, and arrive at La Broquerie at 4:15 p.m.

Or if more suitable for persons tendering, leave Winnipeg on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9:45 a.m., after the arrival of the mail from Port Arthur, and arrive at La Broquerie at 5:15 p.m. Leave La Broquerie on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., arrive at Winnipeg at 4:30 p.m., or in time for despatch of mail by train for Port Arthur.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained, at the Post Office at the route and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1897.



Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for erecting Hospital Poles, &c." will be received at this office on Wednesday, June 15th, for the erection of a pole of every alternate pole, on a line between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, N.W.T., the distance of about one hundred and forty miles.

The poles (marked order, twenty feet, by 12 inches) will be delivered by the Government, free of cost, near the foot of every alternate pole, and the contractor will be required to pay all cost of cartage, along the line, in 1900 to 1901, for the erection of the poles.

The contractor will be required to pay all cost of cartage, along the line, in 1900 to 1901, for the erection of the poles.

The contractor will also be required to pay all cost of erecting alternate old poles for a pole to be replaced in early good order, remembering that the pole here to be replaced is now about 20 years old, and in summer of 1900.

Having such compensation as the contractor may desire, as the cost of the work, the cost of the poles, and the cost of the cartage.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cash cheque, made payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of one per cent. of the amount of the tender, and the tender must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the day of the opening of the work, and the tender must be retained by the undersigned until the day of the opening of the work.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. G. McLEOD, Assistant Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th May, 1897.

AGENTLE MAN.

Having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Loss of the Evil Effects of early indiscretion, and the full folly, is anxious to make known to the simple mode of self cure.

To those who wish and will give him time, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. TAYLOR, Cedar St., N. Y.